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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Marginal Column

By Victor Gordon Lennaz

## Cabinet Board To Tighten Ration Control System

INTERESTING in some respects is Egypt's reaction to the British Government's decision that it must now restrict the export of certain armaments—in particular, jet aircraft, tanks, and radar equipment—to countries in the Commonwealth or in the Atlantic Pact. For many weeks, the British Ambassador in Cairo has been trying to convince the Egyptian Government that the continued presence of British forces in the Suez Canal Zone is required by the overall defence needs of the Middle East, including Egypt. The Egyptian authorities have acknowledged, on more than one occasion, their inability to defend their country unaided. But they have gone so far as to indicate that they would rather risk being overrun by some other foreign power than suffer the infringement of national sovereignty which seems to them to be implicit in the maintenance of a British base at Fayid. All through the Cairo talks Egyptian Ministers have shown remarkable indifference to defence.

THAT these Ministers now seem perturbed because export of British jet aircraft to Egypt will cease may show a change in their thinking. True, they have jumped to the conclusion that this belated step to conserve inadequate supplies of aircraft is a deliberate move in the preliminaries for negotiating the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. In fact, it is largely chance that Egypt is the only immediate sufferer from a ban which is imposed as a first essential step towards increasing modern aircraft for the Atlantic rearmament programme.

SIR Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in Cairo, was recalled to London for talks with the Foreign Secretary before the latter's departure for the New York conferences. This move emphasized the continuing deadlock in Anglo-Egyptian discussions. The British Government, advised by the Chiefs of Staff, is adamant that ground and air forces must remain in the zone. The great Middle East Supply base organization, established at Fayid during the war, involving a very large investment of British money, is a vital part of the British defence system. It has facilities of communication, by land and water, medium industrial background, and available local manpower in a degree which could not be found at any other point in the Middle East. In his talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Salah ed Din Bey, Sir Ralph stressed that the British forces are in no sense an army of occupation. Their sole purpose is to establish a nucleus safeguard against any threat from Russia to the security of the Middle East.

FOUR years ago Mr. Bevin drew up a protocol with Sidi Pasha, then Egyptian Premier, which was to form the basis of a new treaty whereby British forces would have been withdrawn over a period of three years. But at that time Mr. Bevin still clung to the belief that no new threats to security were anticipated. The recent, so-called "Wald Government" may dimly realize that the world situation has changed. Ministers, it appears, are largely unconvinced by the signs and portents on the international horizon. Their only interest is to satisfy Egyptian aspirations for complete independence. And, thanks to the anti-British propaganda in which all parties have indulged during many years, a single British soldier remaining in uniform on Egyptian soil constitutes, in their eyes, a "foreign occupation." But British forces, even though unaided, will remain at Fayid.

IF the Egyptian Government were persuaded to run the political risk of removing the theory of "foreign occupation," and to agree in principle that the British base should continue with their approval, the British Government would go to great lengths to modify Egyptian sensibilities.

THE JERUSALEM POST will be published tomorrow, September 22, 1949.

## Last Flight Of Magic Carpet

By HUGH ORGEL, POST Staff Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Magic Carpet came to rest at Lydda Airport tonight. When Shlomo Sirri, from Nanea, stepped out of the Near East Airline plane shortly before 10 o'clock, the airlift from Asia, which has brought 61,100 Yemenite Jews to Israel since the end of 1948, was officially closed.

About 3,000 Jews are now thought to be left in the Yemen, and a small Jewish Agency staff has been left in Aden to deal with them as they arrive at the Haifa camp. They will be brought to Israel whenever sufficient numbers have gathered. The two aircraft which wound up the operation landed at Lydda within ten minutes of each other, bringing 177 passengers, including 64 Haganah and 18 members of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee camp staff. Among those gathered at the airfield to meet them were the two Chief Rabbis of Israel, Dr. I. H. Herzog and Rabbi Ben Zion Hai Uziel; Government, Jewish Agency and Joint officials; former workers at the Haifa camp and representatives of the Yemenite community.

Hundreds of guests. The planes parked close to each other near the special office for the airlift, and the space between them quickly filled up with the hundreds of guests who came to see the end of the Magic Carpet. With health formalities completed aboard

## Jordan Silent on War Threat In Memo to Delegates

A six-point memorandum rejecting Israel's demand for a discussion of the Naharayim incident by the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission has been passed by the Jordan Government to its Mixed Armistice Commission delegation, according to "Falastin."

It will be recalled that the Israel delegation at the last M.A.C. meeting had requested assurance that Jordan does not intend to use force. This request was not met at the meeting nor does the memorandum make any mention of any such assurance. No date has yet been set for the next M.A.C. meeting. The memorandum states that the M.A.C. had no authority to discuss a matter referred to the Security Council and that it was authorized to deal only with incidents along the armistice boundary, but not along the international boundary. Jordan submitted the matters to the Security Council because the incident did not concern armistice lines, the paper declared. Jordan was a peace-loving nation and the U.N. Charter and the right of self-determination gave her the right to defend her own territory and to appeal to the U.N. if the latter was in danger, the memorandum stated. No date has been set for

## Harvest Festival Begins Tonight

Several thousand booths, begun yesterday, will be completed by sunset today to mark the beginning of the eight-day Sukkot holiday. Children in Jerusalem kindergartens held their own pre-festival celebrations yesterday. It is expected that many members of youth movements and other persons will come up to the city during the holiday, which is one of the three Jewish pilgrimage festivals.

Mount Zion will be opened to the public at noon today with an exhibition of religious objects. A Succah, adjoining the site of David's Tomb, will be completed in the early afternoon, and a special prayer for world peace offered up tomorrow at the Synagogue. On the second evening of the festival, the ceremony of the "Joy of the house of the water-drawing" will be held, followed by special prayers for a good harvest during the coming year.

It is reported that the etrog and the lulav were harvested by the Official price of 375 pruta, and the black market price is alleged to be several times as much.

FRANCE BACKS LEBANON. France has informed the Lebanon of her willingness to support the Lebanese application for entry into the Security Council, the Damascus radio reported yesterday.

## POLICE RETURN TO BEERSHEBA

The first contingent of the Beersheba police force returned to that town yesterday after an absence of 18 days and recouped its former quarters in the old police building there.

At the time of their departure from Beersheba, the police asserted that they were leaving because they had no proper quarters.

Mr. Yeheskel Sahar, Inspector General of Police, said that the present accommodations were only temporary. He said that the Treasury had allotted a budget for housing police officers, and that part of the money would be used for policemen's housing in Beersheba.

## Syria May Get \$7.5m. U.S. Loan

The U.S. has offered Syria a \$7,500,000 loan to "fight Communism and support the war effort," the Beirut weekly, "Kul Shai" has reported. The loan would come in the form of an Export-Import Bank credit and would follow the signing of a trade and friendship pact between the two countries similar to that signed earlier this year between the U.S. and the Lebanon. Four conditions, however, were given by the weekly as having been made by the U.S. They are:

- 1) Syria's policy "should not be in opposition to the present regime in Palestine."
- 2) The supply by Syria of strategically important materials for the U.S. war effort in Korea.
- 3) A large-scale "Syrian campaign against Communism and the purifying of its administration of all leftist elements."
- 4) The loan would be granted to Syria within four weeks after the signing of the pact and would be repaid after 20 years.

Loan Details. Details of the loan were reported as follows: U.S. machinery and industrial equipment valued at \$2,000,000 to be shipped to Syria with U.S. experts to install them and train the Syrians in their use.

A second \$3,500,000 shipment of U.S. arms and war material together with U.S. experts to train Syrians during a period of 18 months in the use of the weapons, while the last \$2,000,000 would be paid in cash.

## Histadrut to Seek \$10m. in Campaign

NEW YORK, Sunday (INA). — A resolution setting a goal of \$10m. for the 1950-51 Histadrut campaign in the U.S. was adopted today by the Histadrut national council after an all-day meeting.

Plans for reaching the goal will be submitted for approval to the 27th national convention of the National Committee for Labor Israel to be held here at the end of November. About 150 delegates from cities throughout the U.S. and Canada also sent messages to President Weizmann and Prime Minister Ben Gurion.

## Shinwell Notes Big 3 Advances

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, British Defence Minister, said here today before flying home that "some advances" had been made by the Big Three foreign defence ministers in their talks in New York.

Later, French Defence Minister Jules Moch, who also left New York by plane for Paris, expressed surprise when told by reporters of Mr. Shinwell's statement.

Asked if these advances concerned the problem of including German units in the North Atlantic Pact army, he replied: "Advances were made on the general problem of building up the forces of the West. In all these matters there must be an evolutionary process. You take the problem in stages and agreement comes in stages."

He added: "There was no specific problem. All matters discussed were related." The ministers completed their two-day conference yesterday. The results will be submitted to the 13-nation North Atlantic Council for action. It is tentatively scheduled to meet in New York on Tuesday.

## Land Reforms Instituted By Italian Gov't

CONTRONE, Italy, Sunday (AP). — Thirty peasant families from the little hill village of Santa Severina near here today became the first Italians to receive land under the government's nationwide land reform programme.

The multi-million dollar programme calls for redistribution of 3,700,000 acres of private and public land among some 400,000 peasants. The aim is to wipe out the medieval system which has bound generations of Italian peasants to land they could never own.

During the next 15 days all 400 families in Santa Severina will be given an average of some three to four hectares (7.4 to 9.8 acres) to farm.

To inaugurate agrarian reform the government chose this poverty-stricken southern town on the toe of Italy.

Under the reform plan peasants will have 30 years in which to pay for their new land. It is estimated that each annual instalment will equal the amount they would have to pay in rent for a year's use of the land.

## Italy Decides To Expand Defences

ROME, Sunday (Reuter). — The Italian government decided yesterday to spend 150,000m. lire on a three-year military defence plan to man her northern frontier.

A first instalment of 50,000m. for this year will enable Italy to start arming five new divisions to bring her military forces up to the 12 divisions totalling 175,000 men allowed under the peace treaty.

A communiqué issued after a four-day cabinet meeting said the government had also decided on strong reinforcement of carabinieri and police forces. The carabinieri (militarized police) forces are also expected to be brought up to their full peace treaty strength of 75,000, with the new grade.

The cabinet also decided: 1. To give the carabinieri improved transportation and communications; 2. To create eight new mobile police battalions; 3. To increase the numbers of traffic and rail police.

The decision to strengthen police and carabinieri squads will tighten up the internal security system to deal with any sabotage attempts of the government's Atlantic Pact defence plans. It will also provide new means to meet the threat of renewed labour troubles this autumn.

Shinwell Notes Big 3 Advances. NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, British Defence Minister, said here today before flying home that "some advances" had been made by the Big Three foreign defence ministers in their talks in New York.

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## UN North-South Gap Narrowed

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter). — U.N. forces fighting south from the Inchon beachhead and north from their old "defence box" had today narrowed the gap between them to 120 kilometres.

American Marines besieging Seoul from the northwest and south were meeting increasing resistance. A 10th Corps communiqué said troops in the Seoul area made attacks to "seize limited objectives" and consolidate positions gained earlier.

An 8th Army communiqué said moves of 16 to 24 kilometres were made on all fronts in the southeastern sector as U.N. troops continued their pursuit of the retreating North Koreans.

The limit of the northward advance was four miles north of Sangju, about 45 miles northwest of Taegu. The American tank and infantry force which took Sangju split, half pushing on to the north along the road to Chongju, and the other half pressing south.

This force was reported to be within four miles of the key road and rail junction of Kunchon, about 25 miles south of Sangju.

Strong Resistance. The Communists were still strongly resisting the advance of the American 24th Division toward Kunchon along the main road from Taegu. They were entrenched in positions on high ground along the east bank of a river, a mile from the city.

Farther south, a fresh regiment of American troops took up the drive from Sangju, which was halted when American aircraft mistakenly bombed British troops yesterday. An American Air Force spokesman said he had no official report on the accidental attack, but added that an investigation was being held.

The proportion of dead and wounded among British casualties in the attack was said to be extremely low. Almost all wounded were expected to recover, but exact casualty figures are not yet available. The Army's suffered less than 50 casualties as a result of the strafing by the Americans.

A fully-equipped American force flew direct from Japan to Kimp'o airfield, 10 miles northwest of Seoul today, and joined the Marines in battle. Frontline reports said the force travelled in a fleet of eight four-engine Skyraider transports and 66 "flying boxcars," taking weapons, ammunition and rations with them.

No Big Movements. Superfortress bombers bombed all roads leading to Seoul from the north, but found no sign of large-scale movements of reinforcements. Intelligence officers reported part of three Communist divisions heading north from the old "defence box" area to escape from the narrowing gap between the U.N. troops driving north and south.

No main road is open to these Northerners, who are lumbering over rough tracks and poor secondary roads. An 8th Army communiqué said South Korean troops on the east coast sector had advanced for the past two days against little or no resistance.

## Diplomatic Circles Believe Soviets Will Remain in U.N.

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sunday (Reuter). — Fears that Russia might demonstratively walk out of the current session of the U.N. have vanished almost entirely in diplomatic circles here.

The milder Soviet attitude at this session is interpreted by some observers as showing that recent international events have left the Russians puzzled.

These events include the U.N. action in Korea, the plans for war rearmament in Europe and America, the reorganization of West European defence and the plans for Germany and Japan. The Kremlin is believed to consider that these developments demand a new analysis and possible realignments of policy.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky and his aides are taken to be cautiously feeling their way at present. But it is not expected that they will return to the policy of boycott, which according to some observers, the Russians now regard as a political mistake.

U.K. Papers Oppose Communist Ban. LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — The left-wing "Reynolds News" today urged Britain not to heed the voice of those who wished to ban the Communist Party.

This paper said that British law, as it stood, was "adequate." It added: "We do not want in this country the hysteria which is sweeping America. And once the Goodbooks are opened it is not just the Communists who are excluded. The mildest liberalism soon becomes suspect. Red-hunting becomes a substitute for rational consideration of public affairs. The main argument for democracy is that it does not persecute unpopular opinions. We must not surrender that argument."

Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express" also advised caution on the issue of the Communists. It said editorially that "it is one of the essentials of the freedom of a democracy that no citizen can be imprisoned without open trial."

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Monday, September 23, 1952  
Tel. 4333. Haifa: 11, 1952

## THE WEEK IN THE U.N.

### Crowded Agenda for Assembly

IN the light of the bitterly fought debates on Korea in the Security Council last month, observers at Flushing Meadows are sure that the past, present and future of the U.N. role in Korea will dominate the fifth annual meeting of the Assembly.

Until June 25 it looked as if the 20-year peace programme of Secretary-General Trygve Lie might become the major concern of this Assembly. While Mr. Lie concedes that these proposals for gradual amelioration of outstanding big-power differences have been pushed into the background, he insists that the delay is temporary.

"When the United Nations has won its enforcement action in Korea," he has said, "I want to see a new and great effort start the wheels of negotiation turning again between East and West."

The session will be a special significant one for the Secretary-General. His chief is to be replaced or re-elected. The Assembly elected Mr. Trygve Lie to his post as Secretary-General on February 1, 1946, and his term expires on February 2, 1953. The Secretary-General is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Development Plans of great significance to the poorer areas of the world is the scheme to promote the economic development of underdeveloped countries. More than \$20 m. was pledged by member countries at a Lake Success conference last June to give substance to this programme of technical assistance.

There will also be before the Assembly recommendations for the achievement or maintenance of full employment and stability. These include adop-

tion of domestic and international full employment policies aimed at minimizing joblessness and its ill effects on the world's economy, social structure and development.

Separate reports to be submitted by the U.N. Commissioner and the Administrator Powers in Libya by the Council on its draft agreement on Somalia, and the U.N. Commission for Ethiopia will be presented to the Assembly by the progress of the work that has been done regarding the disposition of these former Italian colonies.

It will be recalled that the Assembly last year decided that Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and the Fezzan, is to be constituted an independent and sovereign state, effective not later than January 1, 1953. The job of the U.N. Commissioner, Mr. Pelt, is to assist the people of Libya in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government.

**Ethiopia Federation**  
The Trusteeship Council, in cooperation with Italy, has prepared a trusteeship agreement under which Somalia is to be administered until it acquires sovereignty at the end of ten years. The Assembly's mandate with regard to Ethiopia was to ascertain the wishes of the people with regard to their status. Three separate proposals, federation with Ethiopia, union with Ethiopia, and trusteeship, have been submitted in accordance with this directive.

The Assembly likewise will be told of the progress of its work and relief programme in the Near East. It set up an agency for this purpose last year. Under the programme, thousands of Arab refugees

have during the past months been turning up the soil in the Near East, building roads, planting trees, and other public works projects. Others have been the recipients of direct aid from the agency.

The Assembly last year also decided to establish as of January 1, 1953, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees. The International Refugee Organization, which has been attending to the needs of these refugees, is scheduled to go out of existence on March 31, 1953. Before the Assembly will be the proposals of the Economic and Social Council on how this office is going to be organized and how it is to function. The results of these studies will be before the coming session for approval.

**Human Rights**  
There will also be before the Assembly such other familiar problems as Palestine, the Balkans, international control of atomic energy, Southwest Africa, and the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Further steps will be taken on freedom of information, the human rights covenant, violation of human rights in some eastern European states, and on other perennialia such as the reports of administering powers on their dependent territories, educational, economic and social conditions in the trust territories.

The Assembly, moreover, will have to elect new members to the Security Council. Economic and Social, and Trusteeship Councils, to allot money for the operation of the U.N. next year, and attend to other "housekeeping" matters. The weight of this work load has dashed the hopes of some delegates that the Assembly could adopt a schedule more comparable to national legislatures.

## "CALL OF THE LAND"



The annual "Call of the Land" ceremony was held yesterday in the Edison Theatre in Jerusalem. Members of the cast who presented a pageant of the Jewish people's history were seen in the foreground. Photo by Hershman.

## Readers' Letters

### CAMP INCIDENT

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — On August 8, a Jewish Agency-inspired police action was carried out in the new immigrant camp in Talpith. Police led by an officer tore down the makeshift kitchens which some of the immigrants had placed together from corrugated sheet iron and wood taken from half-destroyed huts in the camp area. The officer justified this action by saying that the material belonged to the Jewish Agency.

It must be borne in mind that the heat in the tiny, crowded rooms is unbearable when cooking is done there. Some of these immigrants came to Israel as long as two years ago, and have been living in camps since then and bearing their sad lot with unexampled patience. And now, when they try to ease their situation a bit, the Jewish Agency sends police and has their primitive little kitchens torn down.

These miserable pieces of wood and sheet iron mean a lot to these poor people, but will they enable the Jewish Agency to carry out the housing programme which it has promised the new immigrants for such a long time?

Yours, etc.,  
K. S.  
(Name and address supplied)  
Jerusalem, Sept. 4.

### Agency Replies

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — The operation carried out by the police at our request was for the purpose of returning to the Jewish Agency building material worth about 11,700 which was stolen by various immigrants from showers, W.C.'s, clubs, etc., which the Jewish Agency erected at the camp, and which with their equipment, were destroyed overnight, by the immigrants living in the camp.

Pavements laid down by the British Army were destroyed, and the tiles stolen. We have no doubt that the thieves used the stolen material for a necessary and useful purpose, but the end does not justify the means. Yours, etc.,  
Bet Olam "Talpoth"  
Jewish Agency Absorption Dept.  
Jerusalem, September 14.

### GENERAL POST

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — The Paris edition of the N.Y. Herald Tribune is sent to me daily by air-mail. I received on August 8, in one bunch, papers dispatched from Paris on July 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 and August 2. With the same parcel I received copies of the "Sunday Times" dispatched by air-mail from London on July 22 and 29. It is beyond possible explanation why these daily papers should be kept by the post-office until they accumulate and are delivered together.

The time has come for a general rise against a postmaster who so utterly fails to discharge the most elementary duty to his public.

Yours, etc.,  
ALBERT LOWENTHAL  
Tel Aviv, August 9.

### G.P.O. Reply

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Mr. Lowenthal's complaint is justified, and to our regret a considerable delay in delivering the papers was caused by changes in delivery routes that took place at the time, and also because of lack of manpower caused by sickness and service in the reserves. Meanwhile, the new routes have become routine, and it is hoped that the papers will be delivered in future without delay.

A letter of apology was sent to complainant by the Tel Aviv Postmaster.  
Yours, etc.,  
Y. REHAVIA,  
for P.M.G.  
Jerusalem, Sept. 15.

### MILK SERVICE

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — As the mother of four young children, three of whom are under five years of age, I would like to comment on the distribution and the cost of milk.

It is delivered only four times a week, from open cans and often in a dirty condition, with flies and grit floating on the surface. Erev Rosh Hashana there was no delivery to the house and I was obliged to wait at the milk distributing centre from 1 until 2.30 p.m.

The amount of milk I receive costs five times as much as it would in England where it is delivered in sealed bottles every day.

Yours, etc.,  
SYLVIA MANN  
Jerusalem, September 14.

## AMONG its multiple impacts on world resources, the Korean war has brought into sharp relief the problem of oil.

### OIL AND IRAQ

Among its multiple impacts on world resources, the Korean war has brought into sharp relief the problem of oil. The oil crisis has become a major factor in the world's economy, and the Middle East is the key to its solution. The Iraqi Government has agreed to a resumption of flow. But there is no doubt now that the Company has abandoned its efforts. It has even given ground: recent negotiations in London ended in agreement to increase its payments for crude oil and it has not insisted on the pipeline being reopened first.

Well over a year ago the Company began to agitate for the reopening of the 16-inch, and the new 18-inch pipes, arguing that so long as both conduits were blocked the Company stood to lose money. Iraq, backed it would seem by the British Foreign Office, rejected the claim, reasoning that the reopening of the pipeline to Haifa would, by benefiting the State of Israel, create a political issue. Only if there was a settled peace with Israel, removing the Haifa area from Israel's jurisdiction and implementing the Partition Plan of November, 1947, would Iraq agree to renew the flow of oil. This was asking for the moon, and the Iraqis knew it. They even suggested that the refineries be shifted to Tripoli and the pipeline diverted there. British interests in the Refineries turned down the idea though the French and the Dutch, partners in the I.P.C., were ready to back it. The official reason for British dissent was that Israel would not permit the transfer. The controversy dragged on for months until last June the Company gave way suddenly and entirely. It is hard to believe that it surrendered without advice from the British Foreign Office.

It is clear, anyhow, where Israel stands in this oil business, especially in a phase of international tension. In Egypt, military considerations are still uppermost, and there those who direct British policy in the Middle East must subordinate their special brand of interference accordingly. But in cases such as Iraq, neither regional nor world strategy dictates the British Foreign Office. Domestic factors within the region alone count and with them a policy whose futility has been revealed more than once. Israel must plan operations at Haifa on the basis of imports of crude oil, not merely as a transitional arrangement but as a long-term necessity. The inferences to be drawn from such a situation are far-reaching.

THE late Sydney Seal, well known and popular in Jerusalem music circles, at one time wore an impressive bushy beard, a visible projection of his artistic spirit. His appearance was thus stamped by a Jewishness which was lent an authentic touch by a working knowledge of Hebrew and Yiddish. One Sabbath morning, when he was strolling through Jerusalem smoking a cigarette, he was approached by an orthodox Jew who snapped in Yiddish: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself, a Jew with a beard, smoking on the Sabbath?" When Mr. Seal replied mildly in the same language:

ONE of the most varied and interesting experiences which the modern state can provide for a public is that complicated procedure the individual has to go through when arriving in a country. But even in the realm of health, the liberties of the traveler have been infringed, for he has to suffer the insertion of the inoculating needle. Later, there have come into existence, in countries which are terrified of the free expression of opinion, formulae about "political desirability."

To cope with this new obstacle to travel, one should adopt the technique of the Visar of Bray, who during England's troubled 17th century changed from Papist to Puritan and back again whenever the rulers of the land changed, bringing a different religion to power. Such dissembling compromise, however, is clearly beyond the scope of the truly religious, a small group of whom are now suffering on Ellis Island. The U.S. Immigration Director said of these Jehovah's Witnesses, when detaining them, "If we feel they are advocating extreme positivism, we shall hold them for further study."

## KEEPING POSTED

ACCORDING to Philip Toynbee, "Observer" Middle East correspondent, King Abdullah is a stubborn and somewhat impulsive man who frequently accuses the nervous susceptibilities of ministers who tend to confine him to



palace duties. Toynbee reports that on being told of a certain delicate point in the interminable discussions of the Arab League, Abdullah suddenly roared:

"The Egyptians are Africans! What right have they to interfere in Arab affairs? Jordan has had enough of this and will leave the League at once!"

The royal roar sent journalists scurrying to cable offices all over the Middle East, but next day the roar was officially denied. However a few weeks later Abdullah confided to a visiting journalist:

"I ever you hear that I've said something, you can be certain that I've said it, whether it's denied or not!"

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giage that he was not a Jew, the other man was at first thunderstruck. Then he recovered himself sufficiently to shout, "And so you're a bigger fool!"

WE hear that an immigrant family newly arrived in Jerusalem was dismayed to find that there was no running stream beside which they could perform the Tashlich ceremony on Rosh Hashana, that of casting bread (symbolizing their sins) into the waters. One friend suggested standing beside the water tank on the roof, but they did not consider this sufficient as the water is supposed to be flowing. The youngest member of the family tried to save the situation by suggesting that the gathering go to the roof when the tank was being filled, but the water department were filling other tanks that day.

JERUSALEMITES who have had enough troubles with water shortages were disappointed to see that street lights in parts of the city were going off at 11 instead of midnight last week. After a week the Municipality finally caught up with the change back from summer-time, and reset the automatic switches.

BROWNING through "The Times" the other day we noticed that a hundred years before the conclusion of the second session of the Knesset, Jews in the British Parliament were, with all members, required to take the oath of allegiance "on the true faith of a Christian." "The Times" of August 1850 reports that: The Attorney-General moved a resolution

proposing that the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild is not entitled to vote in this House or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law.

The next resolution of the Attorney-General in the same month was to try to amend the oath which forbade one of Her Majesty's elected representatives from sitting in her Parliament. He proposed that:

"this House... take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

The words "on the oath of a Christian" were originally inserted in the oath of al-

legiance about the time of Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot, when there were said to be no Jews in England. They were meant to be an "instrument of detection of Roman Catholics, ejected by an 'Act for the better Discovering and Repressing of Popish Recusants.'"

AN indignant telephone subscriber of 12 years standing reports that just as he commenced an inter-urban call to his sister with the words "Shalom," the operator cut in with: "Did you book a call to Tel Aviv just to say 'Shalom'?"



Today's contributors include: L. Klugor of Haifa and J.L. Meiser and Shimonah Camrass of Jerusalem.

Wizo, Mt. Carmel Hebrew Courses all grades, held by DR. I. LITTMANN

Tenach Course held by MR. PRESSMANN

Information and Registration daily at the Wizo Office, 4 Shoshanat Hacarmel, Mt. Carmel (10 a.m.-12 noon and 3-5 p.m.) or at Dr. Littmann's, 10 Wedgewood Ave., Mt. Carmel.

Registration for SEWING and CUTTING courses at the Wizo office.

### RASSCO LTD.

Kiryat Bialystok Foundation, New York (Head Office)  
Kiryat Bialystok Committee in Israel

take pleasure in inviting all Bialystokers to the laying of the foundation-stone of the settlement of immigrants originating from Bialystok, which will be erected at Yehudia, near Petah Tikva.

The celebration will take place on Thursday, 2nd day of Sukkoth 5711 (Sept. 28, 1950) at 3 p.m. in the presence of representatives of the organizations of former Bialystokers from all over the world, the Bialystokers in Israel and the national institutions.

Buses will be at the disposal of the guests at the Tel Aviv Central Bus Station, (platform No. 6), next to the bus to Yehudia.

This is the only invitation.

**ISRAEL—TOURING**  
Travel and Touring  
20 ROTHSCHILD BLVD., TEL AVIV  
extends New Year greetings to its Customers and Friends.

### SPECIAL RAILWAY TRAINS FOR 3RD MACCABIAH

The public is hereby informed that special trains in connection with the third Maccabiah will be run and that participants in the Maccabiah will pay reduced fares.

From HAIFA to TEL AVIV:—On September 27, 1950 and on October 8, 1950, the train from Haifa Central Station will leave at 11.30 a.m. instead of the train which usually leaves at 10.30 a.m., and will arrive at Tel Aviv North at 2.15 p.m.

From TEL AVIV to HAIFA:—At the above mentioned days, the train will leave Tel Aviv North at 3.15 p.m. instead of the train which normally leaves at 1.40 p.m. and will arrive at Haifa at 6 p.m. — b) On the above mentioned days, the train will leave Tel Aviv at 2.15 p.m. instead of the train which normally leaves at 3.15 p.m. and will arrive at Haifa at 9.45 p.m.

JERUSALEM—TEL AVIV—JERUSALEM:—On September 27, September 28, October 1 and October 8, 1950, the following special trains will run between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv:

From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv  
Jerusalem lvg. 11.45 a.m.  
Hartuv arr. 12.45 p.m.  
Lydda arr. 1.25 p.m.  
Tel Aviv arr. 1.55 p.m.

From Tel Aviv to Jerusalem  
Tel Aviv lvg. 2.15 p.m.  
Lydda arr. 2.35 p.m.  
Hartuv arr. 3.10 p.m.  
Jerusalem arr. 4.25 p.m.

REDUCTIONS:—To those participants of the Maccabiah who have a certificate of "Active Participation" a reduction of 50 percent of the fare will be granted. Certificates should be presented when buying tickets at the Railway Station.

MOSE PAIKOVITZ  
General Manager  
Israel Railways

Haifa, Sept. 20, 1950.

**SHELL BUTAGAZ**

THE PALESTINE GAS CO. LTD. take pleasure in notifying their clients, that with the re-opening of the Haifa Refineries supplies of Butagaz have become more plentiful.

All our clients wishing to receive fresh supplies of Butagaz are requested to return empty receptacles in their possession to our offices and Agents throughout the country. The offices are open on all working days between the hours

8 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. — 5 p.m.  
Haifa: 2 Herzl Street — Tel. 2335  
Tel Aviv: 24 Rambam Street — Tel. 4408  
Jerusalem: 12 Princess Mary Ave. — Tel. 3793

## SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR ISRAEL

### U.S. Zionists' Plans

By M. Z. FRANK

AMERICAN Jews create institutions in much the same way as the Almighty created Adam: first they set up the machinery, the organization and the building, and then they begin worrying about filling it with content. The surprising thing is that the soul eventually does find its way into the body. Such has been the fate of the plan by the ZOA to set up a House in Tel Aviv. First to come is the House. Once the House is open, the public will be amazed how many uses American Zionists will find for it. Most of the functions will be improvised, many of them will be good and useful. American Jews have their peculiarities and foibles, but behind them there is much solid substance and great possibilities.

**Changed Position**  
The ZOA is still the most representative Zionist body in America. For many years it was the backbone of all financial and political activities undertaken by American Jews on behalf of Israel. It set up the American branches of the Jewish National Fund, the Keren Hayesod, the United Palestine Appeal and the Jewish Agency; at one time it was the main instrument for carrying on the political struggle in America for the Jewish State. Until the establishment of the State of Israel it had a very substantial constitutional share in the destiny of Israel.

Today its situation is changed. The business of fund-raising gradually became the concern of American Jewry as a whole even before the controversy of 1949 deprived the ZOA of a large share of its control over the funds. The Proclamation of the State stripped the ZOA and all other Zionist bodies of any constitutional share in the determination of the fate of this country.

**No Party Ideology**  
All Zionist bodies were hard hit by the change, but the ZOA most of all. Unlike the Mizrahi and the Labour Zionists, the ZOA has no well-defined ideology. The attempts by some leaders of the ZOA to link it with the General Zionists of Israel was not warranted by any mandate from the membership or by the facts. The ZOA has among its members all shades of social philosophy from parol Communists to die-hard Republicans. Most of its members are middle-class, non-Socialists, but few of them are interested in organizing to fight Socialist policies in Israel.

To convert these potentialities into hard facts seems to be a slow and difficult task. The plan to build a House in Tel Aviv was the first attempt by the ZOA to go in for specific projects in Israel. Recently arrangements have been made to set up ZOA projects at Magdiel and in the Katamon Quarter of Jerusalem.

### TODAY'S

#### Registration Calendar

##### Regular Service and Reserves

Residents of Tel Aviv and environs, Jaffa and environs, Ramat Gan and environs who are under obligation to report for registration under the Order to Report for Registration, Medical Examination and Regular Service and Reserves who have thus far failed to report, are hereby informed that the only Registration Station in Jaffa at 4 Rehov 46 (near the filling station, 27 King George Ave.) will remain open on the following days:

- Monday, Sept. 23, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.; noon: 4-8 p.m.
  - Wednesday, Sept. 27, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 4-8 p.m.
  - Thursday, Sept. 28, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 4-8 p.m.
  - Friday, Sept. 29, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
- Notice is hereby given to all members of the 1951/52 group who are under obligation to register under the Order to Report for Registration, Medical Examination and Regular Service and Reserves and who have thus far failed to report, to appear at the following times and places:

1. Maine District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
2. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
3. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
4. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
5. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
6. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
7. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
8. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
9. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
10. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
11. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
12. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
13. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
14. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
15. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
16. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
17. Nakhlat Baram District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1951.
18. Rehov District (those who have failed to report): Oct. 1,